



Production Facilities

SPE London Seminar: Introduction to Upstream Oil and Gas for the Net Zero World

Omer Khoshnaw December 2024

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- Production Systems Overview
- Surface Facilities
- Net-Zero Considerations



From raw resources to usable energy for markets and consumers



What does an upstream oil and gas facility do?

Wells

Produce and maintain production

Flowlines

 Transport well fluids from the well to a processing facility via pipes

Production Facility

- Separate products (oil and gas) from waste streams (water, sand & other contaminants)
- **Treat** oil and gas to meet the sales requirements
- Treat waste streams to meet the disposal requirements (environmental)

Transport

Deliver products to the market













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Wells: what are well fluids?

- Well fluids are a mixture of:
 - Oil
 - Water
 - Gas
 - Sand
 - Other contaminants (wax, scale, salt..)
- The nature of the well fluids will be a significant factor in the design of the facilities
- Product specifications impact facility design and can vary significantly
- There is usually uncertainty in the composition and flow rates of the well fluids



Petroleumroughnecks: Image







Flow is everything – it's literally what we do!



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We speak in pressures....



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We speak in pressures....

Let's explore how fluids flow in the production system...

Wells: how they flow? High pressure to low pressure



Wells: how they flow? High pressure to low pressure

Pressure Drops Along the Production System:

 Fluids (oil, gas, water) in a well flow naturally from high-pressure zones (the reservoir) to low-pressure zones (the surface)





Wells: Produce and maintain production

Connects reservoir to surface facilities for oil, gas, and water flow

- Provides a pathway for fluid extraction
- Wellhead and X-mas tree ensure structural integrity and safe fluid control
- Pumps are installed to lift the fluids to surface when natural pressure is insufficient
 - AKA artificial lift



The Difference Between a Wellhead & Christmas Tre

Subsea Production Syster

Wellhead

Oil and Gas Gathering: Transport well fluids from the well to a processing facility

- Pads/Manifolds: Centralize production from multiple wells
- Aboveground or buried flowlines for easy maintenance and environmental protection
- Reduce equipment duplication and improve efficiency





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KINGFISHER Project - UNOC: Uganda National Oil Company

Oil and Gas Gathering: Transport well fluids from the well to a processing facility

- Offshore facilities are designed based on the conditions and location of an asset
 - Fixed platforms: Shallow water, stable foundation
 - Floating platforms: Deepwater areas, adaptable to ocean conditions
 - FPSOs: Floating Production Storage and Offloading units, ideal for remote locations
- Flowlines connect subsea or surface wells to platforms
- Gathering Centers in the UKNS consolidate production from multiple fields for processing and transport





Offshore Location - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

Infrastructure **Pipelines** linea

Oil Field

Reference

North Sea Transition Authority: Lease Agreement

Oil and Gas Gathering: Transport well fluids from the well to a processing facility

eaend

- Subsea Systems
 - Subsea wells and manifolds transport fluids via flowlines to platforms or hubs
 - Enable production from deepwater or remote fields
 - Designed to withstand high pressures and extreme temperatures





North Sea Transition Authority: Lease Agreements

Overall Process Flow Diagram

- Extraction: Fluids flow from wells under natural flow or artificial lift
- Separation: Oil, gas, and water are separated in stages
- Gas Handling: Gas is compressed, dehydrated transported and/or re-injected, or flared if excess
- Oil Storage and Transport: Stabilized oil is stored and sent to pipelines or tankers
- Water Disposal: Produced water is treated and safely disposed of or reinjected
- Well Stabilization: Includes chemicals to protect equipment and ensure safe and stable flow



Separation

- 3-Phase Separator: Separates oil, gas, and water
- Controlled Separation: Prevents instability and safety risks
- Difficult Fluids: Heating/chemicals needed for separation
- Residual Impurities: Products often require further treatment
- Contaminated Waste Streams: Water/sand typically contains oil





Separation: Oil treatment

- Degassing: Stabilizing Oil
 - Oil contains gas which may be released if the pressure or temperature changes
 - The ''extra'' gas must be removed, reducing 'vapour' pressure, ensuring safe storage and transportation



CO₂ pressure released CO₂ bubbles out of solution

Henry's Law



IDMON Engineering & Construction Co

Separation: Oil treatment

- Degassing: Stabilizing Oil
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- Remove water content from crude oil to meet pipeline and refinery specifications
- Removes salts dissolved in water to prevent corrosion and fouling in downstream equipment



Entekhub

Separation: Gas handling and treatment

- Gas compression
 - Increases pressure for transport or injection into well or reservoir for storage
 - Compensates for pressure losses in pipelines



Overview of Gas Compression Facility - EPCM

Separation: Gas handling and treatment

Gas compression

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Gas treatment:

- Removes water vapor, CO2, H2S to prevent corrosion and blockages in pipelines
- Gas Dehydration: Triethylene glycol (TEG) absorbs water from the gas stream
- Ensures gas meets pipeline specifications for safe transport and use





Storage and Export

- Deliver products to the market
 - Midstream step to transport the end products from production facility to downstream
 - Refineries, petrochemical plants

Oil

- Pipeline
- Tanker
- Rail
- Road
- Power Generation

Gas

- Pipeline
- Power generation
- LNG





ser Super tanker

What is Net-Zero in Production Facilities?

Achieving a balance between emitted and removed greenhouse gases

What are we doing to get there?

Reduce emissions at every stage of the value chain (extraction to export)





How the oil and gas industry contributes to a lower carbon future | IOGP

What is Net-Zero in Production Facilities?

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What are we doing to get there?

- Reduce emissions at every stage of the value chain (extraction to export)
- Carbon Capture, emissions reduction and energy efficiency, few examples:
 - Fewer offshore interventions = fewer helicopter flights
 - Piping modifications to reduce venting
 - Methane sensing cameras to identify fugitive gas leaks from pipework and fittings
 - New LED lights for efficient energy consumption
 - Fuel swapping from diesel to HVO (hydrotreated vegetable oil) to reduce emissions from offshore power generators
 - Electrification of the platforms from offshore wind power to displace diesel powered generators
 - Influence third parties to make technology upgrades





Offshore Rig (800×449)

Carbon Capture, Utilization & Storage (CCUS)

- Capture of atmospheric CO2 using direct air capture technology
- Capture CO2 before combustion, easier to separate from other gases due to high CO2 concentration
- Capture CO2 after combustion from exhaust gases using advanced technologies like amine-based absorption to separate dilute CO₂



UKCCSRC - Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS) Carbon capture



Carbon Capture, Storage (CCS) Projects



Europe Carbon Capture Project Map - Clean Air Task Force

Carbon Capture, Storage (CCS) Projects transport type



Carbon Capture, Storage (CCS) Project Stages

 Project Greensand, as the first in the world, has demonstrated that CO2 can be transported across national borders and stored offshore to mitigate climate change





IN**EOS** Oxide

Hvad er Project Greensand | Project Greensand

Carbon Capture, Storage (CCS) Project Stages

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National Oceanography Centre

Carbon Capture, Storage (CCS) Project Stages

 Pilot: CO2 is capture at the Antwerp INEOS oxide site → CO2 is transported by ship to the north sea (800 tons per journey) → CO2 is injected and stored in the North Sea subsoil









INEOS - The Chemical Engineer

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Carbon Capture, Storage (CCS) Project Stages

Full Scale: CO₂ is transported on specialized ships with higher capacity
→ transferred via a pumping system → injected into newly established CO₂ injection wells





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Future Trends and Net Zero Roadmap



Plotting A Course To A Net Zero North Sea | Wood Mackenzie

Future Trends and Net Zero Roadmap

Emerging Technologies:

- Hydrogen-ready facilities for blending natural gas with hydrogen
- Integration of renewable energy sources (wind,solar) to power operations

Digital Solutions:

- Al for predictive maintenance and process optimization
- Digital twins for emissions modelling and tracking

Circular Economy Initiatives:

Reuse of produced water and waste materials

Long-Term Goals:

- Full decarbonization of operations
- Collaboration across the industry for large-scale impact



Plotting A Course To A Net Zero North Sea | Wood Mackenzie





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Thank you Questions...?